

Broadcasting in Multi-Radio Multi-Channel Wireless Networks using Simplicial Complexes

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Abstract—We consider the broadcasting problem in multi-radio multi-channel ad hoc networks. The objective is to minimize the total broadcast cost, where the cost can be of any form that is summable over all the transmissions (e.g., the transmission and reception energy, the price for accessing a specific channel). Our technical approach is based on a simplicial complex model that allows us to capture the broadcast nature of the wireless medium and the heterogeneity across radios and channels. Specifically, we show that broadcasting in multi-radio multi-channel ad hoc networks can be formulated as a minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes. We establish the NP-completeness of the minimum spanning problem and propose two approximation algorithms with order-optimal performance guarantee. These two algorithms offer tradeoffs between performance and time-complexity. In a broader context, this work appears to be the first that studies the minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes and weighted minimum connected set cover problem.

Keywords-Broadcast, multi-radio, multi-channel, ad hoc network, simplicial complex, minimum spanning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Multi-Radio Multi-Channel (MR-MC) wireless networking arises in the context of wireless mesh networks, dynamic spectrum access via cognitive radio, and next-generation cellular networks [1]. By the use of multiple channels, adjacent transmissions can be carried over non-overlapping channels to avoid mutual interference. Furthermore, each node, equipped with multiple radios, is capable of working in a full-duplex mode by tuning the transmitting and receiving radios to two non-overlapping channels.

The increasing demand for high data rate and the persistent reduction in radio costs have greatly stimulated research on MR-MC networks. Considerable work has been done on capacity analysis, channel and radio assignment [2–5], and routing protocols [2, 4]. In this paper, we consider the broadcasting problem in MR-MC ad hoc networks.

A. Broadcasting in SR-SC Networks

Broadcasting is a basic operation in wireless networks for disseminating a message containing, for example, situation awareness data and routing control information, to all nodes. For a Single-Radio Single-Channel (SR-SC) network, a key question for the network-wide broadcast is which set of nodes should be selected to transmit during the broadcast such that the total cost (such as energy consumption or the number of

transmissions) is minimized. In contrast to their counterparts in wired networks which have polynomial solutions, the broadcast problems for minimizing the energy consumption and the number of transmissions are shown to be NP-complete in [6].

The complexity of the broadcasting comes from the broadcast nature of the wireless medium: via an omnidirectional antenna, a single transmission from one node can reach all the other nodes within this node’s transmission range, but it may cause interference to other nearby transmissions. This “node-centric” nature of the wireless broadcasting problem along with the mutual interference between concurrent transmissions complicates the design of efficient broadcasting algorithms.

B. Broadcasting in MR-MC Networks

In an MR-MC ad hoc network, such as the DARPA Wireless Network after Next (WNaN) [7], each node is equipped with multiple radios each operating on a different channel. The introduction of multiple channels and multiple radios further complicates the design of an efficient broadcasting scheme. Since the number of radios is usually smaller than the number of channels, the broadcast scheme should decide not only which nodes act as relays but also for those relay nodes, which channel(s) should be assigned to the transmitting radio(s). Given the selection of the relay nodes, two simple broadcast schemes are: (i) transmitting multiple copies of the message on all channels; (ii) transmitting a single copy of the message on a common channel dedicated to broadcasting. Both schemes are inefficient. For the latter one, if the broadcast load is high, the common channel will be overwhelmed, even while there are plenty of other channels free.

One subtle issue is the complication of the wireless broadcast advantage. In an MR-MC network, if the radios of the neighboring nodes are tuned to different channels, a single transmission on one channel cannot reach all the neighboring nodes simultaneously. In other words, only the neighboring nodes on the same channel can share the wireless broadcast advantage. More precisely, the concept of neighborhood must be defined both by radio range and channel. Another subtle issue is channel heterogeneity. Channels may have different bandwidth, fading condition, and accessing cost, leading to different implications in the total broadcast cost.

Broadcasting in MR-MC networks is thus a multi-faceted problem, involving channel assignment, relay node selection, and channel selection for the source and relay nodes. In this paper, we focus on the latter two issues by assuming a given channel-to-radio assignment. To avoid the hidden

⁰This work was supported by the Army Research Laboratory NS-CTA under Grant W911NF-09-2-0053.

Report Documentation Page			<i>Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188</i>	
<p>Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.</p>				
1. REPORT DATE OCT 2011	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2011 to 00-00-2011		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Broadcasting in Multi-Radio Multi-Channel Wireless Networks using Simplicial Complexes				
5a. CONTRACT NUMBER 5b. GRANT NUMBER 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER				
6. AUTHOR(S) 5d. PROJECT NUMBER 5e. TASK NUMBER 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) University of California, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Davis, CA, 95616				
8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER				
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)				
11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)				
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited				
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES in Proceedings of the 8th IEEE International Conference on Mobile Ad-hoc and Sensor Systems (MASS), 17-21 Oct 2011, Valencia, Spain				
14. ABSTRACT <p>We consider the broadcasting problem in multiradio multi-channel ad hoc networks. The objective is to minimize the total broadcast cost, where the cost can be of any form that is summable over all the transmissions (e.g., the transmission and reception energy, the price for accessing a specific channel). Our technical approach is based on a simplicial complex model that allows us to capture the broadcast nature of the wireless medium and the heterogeneity across radios and channels. Specifically we show that broadcasting in multi-radio multi-channel ad hoc networks can be formulated as a minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes. We establish the NP-completeness of the minimum spanning problem and propose two approximation algorithms with order-optimal performance guarantee. These two algorithms offer tradeoffs between performance and timecomplexity. In a broader context, this work appears to be the first that studies the minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes and weighted minimum connected set cover problem.</p>				
15. SUBJECT TERMS Broadcast, multi-radio, multi-channel, ad hoc network, simplicial complex, minimum spanning				
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 6
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	

channel problem [5], two nodes that are two-hops away from each other are assigned two distinct sets of channels. Our design objective is to minimize the total broadcast cost, where the cost can be of any form that is summable over all the transmissions, including, for example, the transmission and reception energy¹, the price for accessing each channel.

C. A Simplicial Complex Model

Our technical approach is based on a simplicial complex model of the broadcasting problem in MR-MC networks. A simplicial complex is a collection of nonempty sets with finite size that is closed under the subset operation. In other words, if a set s belongs to the collection, all subsets of s also belongs to the collection. An element of the collection is called a *simplex* or *face*. This constraint is often satisfied in the network context. For example, subsets of a broadcast/multicast group are broadcast/multicast groups, subsets of a clique are cliques. While the concept of simplicial complex has been around since the 1920's, many well-solved fundamental problems in graph remain largely open under this more general model.

We use a simplicial complex model rather than a graph because the simplicial complex more naturally captures the broadcast channel, and the distinction and disjointness between broadcasting on different channels. Further, costs can be attached to simplices in a way not easily possible with graphs.

Consider an example MR-MC network. As shown in Fig. 1, after the channels are assigned, the network is partitioned into cliques of nodes. A clique consists of the nodes which share at least one common channel, and two cliques are spliced via nodes operating on multiple channels commonly shared by the two cliques. Within each clique, depending on the cost function, the transmitter decides which dimension simplex (*i.e.*, a subclique or the clique itself) in a clique complex to activate. The message for the network-wide broadcast is thus propagated through a sequence of cliques, possibly of different dimensions. Note that the unicast case corresponds to a clique of dimension 1 (an edge). This example could also apply to the case where nodes may have multiple radios, perhaps of different modality (*e.g.*, RF and optical); in this case, there may also be a cost associated with switching modes.

In this case, the network-wide broadcast problem can be formulated as the minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes. A clique in the MR-MC network is modeled as a simplex in the simplicial complex (see Fig. 1), and since a subset of a clique is still a clique, the constructed simplicial complex meets the requirement of being closed under the subset operation. The minimum spanning problem in a simplicial complex is to find a connected subset of simplices that covers all the vertices with the minimum total weight, *i.e.*, the Minimum Connected Spanning Subcomplex (MCSSub)².

¹The ‘reception energy’ denotes the energy consumed by the radio in reception mode.

²Strictly speaking, a subcomplex should also be closed under the subset operation, but without loss of generality, we do not include this condition in the definition of minimum connected spanning subcomplex, which is also more relevant to the broadcasting problem at hand.

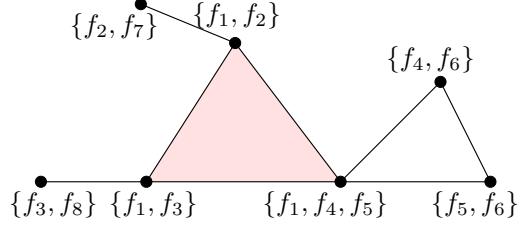


Fig. 1. An illustration of an MR-MC network and the constructed simplicial complex. The parameters within the braces are the channels which each node can access. In the communication graph derived from the network, a link exists between two nodes if and only if two nodes are within each other's transmission range and they share at least one common channel. Notice that a clique in the communication graph may not be a clique in the MR-MC network (correspondingly, a simplex in the simplicial complex), *e.g.*, the three nodes of the right empty triangle.

Then the solution to the network-wide broadcast problem can be obtained by solving the MCSSub problem.

D. Minimum Spanning Problem in Simplicial Complexes

The minimum spanning problem in a graph is to find a connected subgraph that covers all the vertices with minimum total weight. The solution must be a tree for graphs with nonnegative weights (hence called the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)). There are several polynomial-time algorithms for MST, *e.g.*, Kruskal's Algorithm and Prim's Algorithm [8].

With the addition of high dimensional simplices, the minimum spanning problem in a simplicial complex is fundamentally different and much more difficult than its counterpart in a graph. First, unlike the case in a graph, the MCSSub of a simplicial complex may not be a ‘tree’³. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the MCSSub of the simplicial complex is the three filled triangles which form a cycle. Second, while simple greedy-type polynomial-time algorithms exist for finding the minimum spanning tree in a graph, the minimum spanning problem in a simplicial complex is NP-complete as established in this paper (see Sec. III-A).

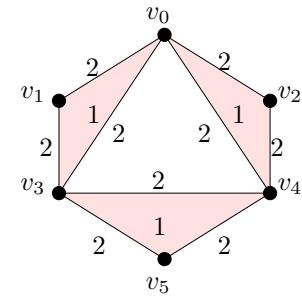


Fig. 2. A simplicial complex where its MCSSub is the three filled triangles, and is not a ‘tree’ (the integers are the weights of the simplices).

We thus develop polynomial-time approximation algorithms for the minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes. We propose two algorithms: one reduces this problem to a

³Although there is no unified definition of tree in simplicial complexes, a couple of definitions can be obtained by generalizing those equivalent definitions of tree in a graph. For example, simplicial trees can be defined based on the universal existence of leaves in any subgraph, or the uniqueness of simplicial facet paths.

minimum connected set cover problem, and the other reduces the problem to a node-weighted Steiner tree problem in a graph derived from the original simplicial complex. We also establish the approximation ratios of the two algorithms. Both are shown to be order-optimal. The time-complexity of these two algorithms is also analyzed, illustrating the tradeoff between performance and complexity offered by these two algorithms. In a broader context, this work appears to be the first that studies the minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes and weighted minimum connected set cover problem.

E. Related Work

Broadcasting in MR-MC networks, mostly in the context of wireless mesh networks, has been studied for different optimization objectives (see [5, 9–11] and references therein). Differently from the previous ones, our optimization objective can be any cost function which is summable over all the transmissions, thus taking into account channel heterogeneity (e.g., transmissions on different channels may consume different amounts of energy, due to different bandwidths or different propagation characteristics or some other factor). We point out that neither minimizing the total number of transmissions nor minimizing the total number of radios used in the broadcast is, in general, equivalent to minimizing the total energy consumption. The reception energy is ignored if the former objective is minimized, while the transmission energy and the reception energy are equated if the latter objective is minimized. More importantly, channel heterogeneity is not addressed if these two objectives are optimized.

Furthermore, to our best knowledge, our work is the first to adopt simplicial complexes to model and solve the broadcast problem in ad hoc networks. For a more detailed discussion on the potential applications of simplicial complexes in communication and social networks, readers are referred to [12].

II. BASIC CONCEPTS IN SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES

In this section, we introduce several basic concepts in simplicial complexes.

An (*abstract*) *simplicial complex* is a collection Δ of nonempty sets with finite size such that if $A \in \Delta$, then $\forall B \subseteq A, B \in \Delta$, *i.e.*, Δ is closed under the operation of taking subsets. The element A of Δ is called a *simplex* of Δ ; its *dimension* (denoted by $\dim A$) is one less than the number of its elements. Each nonempty subset of A is called a *face* of A . The *dimension* of Δ is the maximum dimension over all its simplices, or is infinite if the maximum does not exist. The *vertex set* V of Δ is the union of the one-point elements of Δ . A subcollection of Δ that is itself a simplicial complex is called a *subcomplex* of Δ . A subcomplex of Δ is the *p-skeleton* of Δ , denoted by $\Delta^{(p)}$, if it is the collection of all simplices of Δ with dimension no larger than p . Thus, the 1-skeleton is the underlying graph of Δ .

A *facet* of a simplicial complex Δ is a maximal face of Δ , *i.e.*, it is not a subset of any other face. A simplicial complex is *connected* if its 1-skeleton (*i.e.*, the underlying graph) is connected in the graph sense.

A *weighted simplicial complex* (WSC) Δ is a triple (V, \mathcal{S}, w) ⁴, where V is the set of vertices, \mathcal{S} the set of faces of Δ , and $w : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \{\mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}\}$ a nonnegative weight function defined for each face in \mathcal{S} with $w(v) = 0$ for all $v \in V$. We define the *facet-only weight* $W_F(\Delta)$ of a WSC Δ as

$$W_F(\Delta) = \sum_{F_i \in \{\text{facet of } \Delta\}} w(F_i).$$

III. MINIMUM CONNECTED SPANNING SUBCOMPLEX

In this section, we show that the MCSSub problem is NP-complete, and we propose two approximation algorithms based on connected set cover and node-weighted Steiner tree. We also establish the approximation ratios of the two algorithms and analyze their time complexity.

A. NP-Completeness

The decision version (D-MCSSub) of the MCSSub problem is stated as follows: let $V(\Delta)$ denote the vertex set of a WSC Δ and $W_F(\Delta)$ the facet-only weight of Δ . Given a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$ and $K > 0$, is there a connected subcomplex Δ^{sub} of Δ such that $V(\Delta^{sub}) = V$ and $W_F(\Delta^{sub}) \leq K$? Then we have the following theorem.

Theorem 1: The D-MCSSub problem is NP-complete.

Proof Sketch: To prove the NP-completeness, we reduce a classic NP-complete problem – the unweighted set cover problem to the MCSSub problem. Details are left in [13]. ■

In the following, we present two approximation algorithms for the MCSSub problem both with performance guarantee $O(\ln n)$, where n is the number of vertices in the WSC. Since the best possible approximation ratio for the set cover problem is $\ln n$ [14], these two algorithms are order-optimal.

B. Algorithm Based on Connected Set Cover

Let A be a set with finite number of elements, and $\mathcal{B} = \{B_i \subseteq A : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ a collection of subsets of A where each B_i is associated with a weight $w(B_i) \geq 0$. Let G be a connected graph with the vertex set \mathcal{B} . A *connected set cover* (CSC) \mathcal{S}_C with respect to (A, \mathcal{B}, w, G) is a set cover of A such that \mathcal{S}_C induces a connected subgraph of G . The minimum connected set cover (MCSC) problem is to find the CSC with the minimum weight, where the weight of a CSC \mathcal{S}_C is defined as

$$w(\mathcal{S}_C) = \sum_{B_i \in \mathcal{S}_C} w(B_i).$$

From a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$, we derive an auxiliary undirected graph G_Δ in the following way: let $\mathcal{S} \setminus V$ be the vertex set of G_Δ , and connect two vertices (non-vertex faces in Δ) S_1 and S_2 if and only if $S_1 \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset$. Then we have the following theorem on the relation between the MCSSub problem and the MCSC problem.

Theorem 2: Let Δ^* be the MCSSub of a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$ and \mathcal{S}_C^* the MCSC of $(V, \mathcal{S} \setminus V, w, G_\Delta)$. Then we have

$$w_F(\Delta^*) = w(\mathcal{S}_C^*).$$

⁴ (\mathcal{S}, w) suffices to denote the WSC since $V \subseteq \mathcal{S}$, but we use the redundant (V, \mathcal{S}, w) for convenience.

Proof: Due to the page limit, details are omitted here, which can be found in [13]. \blacksquare

1) *Algorithm:* Based on Theorem 2, we can reduce the MCSSub problem of a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$ to the MCSC problem $(V, \mathcal{S} \setminus V, w, G_\Delta)$. We obtain the following Set Cover based Algorithm (SCA) for the MCSSub problem.

Algorithm 1: SCA for MCSSub:

INPUT: A WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$.

OUTPUT: An approximate MCSSub Δ_C of Δ .

1. Derive the auxiliary graph G_Δ .
2. Find an approximate MCSC \mathcal{S}_C of $(V, \mathcal{S} \setminus V, w, G_\Delta)$ by using the greedy algorithm for MCSC (Algorithm 2).
3. Transform \mathcal{S}_C to a connected spanning subcomplex Δ_C by mapping each element of \mathcal{S}_C to a face in Δ .

Zhang *et al.* propose a greedy approximation algorithm for the unweighted MCSC problem [15], *i.e.*, $w(B_i) = 1$ for all i . The original algorithm in [15] has a flaw and the established approximation ratio is incorrect. In [16], the flaw is corrected and a stronger result on the approximation ratio is shown. By generalizing their greedy approach, we develop a greedy algorithm for the weighted MCSC problem.

Before stating the algorithm, we introduce the following notations and definitions. For two sets $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{S}$, let $\text{dist}_G(S_1, S_2)$ be the length of the shortest path between S_1 and S_2 in an auxiliary graph G , where the length of a path is given by the number of edges; S_1 and S_2 are said to be *graph-adjacent* if they are connected via an edge in G (*i.e.*, $\text{dist}_G(S_1, S_2) = 1$), and they are said to be *cover-adjacent* if $S_1 \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset$. Notice that in a general MCSC problem, there is no connection between these two types of adjacency. The *cover-diameter* $D_C(G)$ is defined as the maximum distance between any two cover-adjacent sets, *i.e.*,

$$D_C(G) = \max\{\text{dist}_G(S_1, S_2) \mid S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{S} \text{ and } S_1 \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset\}.$$

For the MCSC problem derived from the MCSSub problem of a WSC Δ , we have that $D_C(G_\Delta) = 1$.

At each step of the algorithm, let \mathcal{R} denote the collection of the subsets (faces of Δ) that have been selected, and U the vertex subset of Δ that has been covered. Given $\mathcal{R} \neq \emptyset$ and a set $S \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{R}$, an $\mathcal{R} \rightarrow S$ path is a path $\{S_0, S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ in G such that (i) $S_0 \in \mathcal{R}$; (ii) $S_k = S$; (iii) $S_1, \dots, S_k \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{R}$. We define the weight ratio $r(P_S)$ of P_S as

$$r(P_S) = \frac{w(\mathcal{S}(P_S) \setminus \mathcal{R})}{|V_N(P_S)|} = \frac{\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}(P_S) \setminus \mathcal{R}} w(S)}{|V_N(P_S)|}, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathcal{S}(P_S) \setminus \mathcal{R}$ is the subsets (faces in \mathcal{S}) of P_S that are not in \mathcal{R} , and $|V_N(P_S)|$ is the number of vertices of Δ that are covered by P_S but not covered by \mathcal{R} .

Algorithm 2: A Greedy Algorithm for MCSC.

INPUT: $(V, \mathcal{S} \setminus V, w, G_\Delta)$

OUTPUT: A CSC \mathcal{R} .

1. Choose $S_0 \in \mathcal{S} \setminus V$ such that the weight ratio $r(S_0)$ defined in (1) is the minimum, and let $\mathcal{R} = \{S_0\}$ and $U = S_0$.

2. **WHILE** $V \setminus U \neq \emptyset$ **DO**

- 2.1. For each $S \in \mathcal{S} \setminus (V \cup \mathcal{R})$ which is cover-adjacent or graph-adjacent with a set in \mathcal{R} , find a shortest⁵ $\mathcal{R} \rightarrow S$ path P_S .
- 2.2. Select P_S with the minimum weight ratio $r(P_S)$ defined in (1), and let $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R} \cup P_S$ (add all the subsets of P_S to \mathcal{R}) and $U = U \cup V_N(P_S)$.

END WHILE

3. **RETURN** \mathcal{R} .

2) *Approximation Ratio:* The approximation ratio of SCA is determined by Step 2, *i.e.*, the approximation ratio of the greedy algorithm for the MCSC problem. First, we show the following lemma.

Lemma 1: Given a weighted MCSC problem $(V, \mathcal{S} \setminus V, w, G)$ with $D_C(G) = 1$, let

$$R_w = \frac{\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \{w(S)\}}{\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \{w(S)\}}. \quad (2)$$

Then the approximation ratio of the greedy algorithm for MCSC is at most $R_w + H(\gamma - 1)$, where $\gamma = \max\{|S| \mid S \in \mathcal{S} \setminus V\}$ is the maximum size of the subsets in \mathcal{S} and $H(\cdot)$ is the harmonic function.

Proof: The proof is based on the classic charge argument. For details, please refer to [13]. \blacksquare

Then, as a direct consequence of Lemma 1, we have the following theorem on the approximation ratio⁶ of the greedy algorithm for the MCSC problem with $D_C(G) = 1$.

Theorem 3: Let Δ^* be the MCSSub of a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$ and Δ_C be the solution returned by Algorithm 1. Let R_w be defined as in (2). Then we have

$$\frac{w_F(\Delta_C)}{w_F(\Delta^*)} \leq R_w + H(\dim \Delta),$$

where $\dim \Delta$ is the dimension of Δ and $H(\cdot)$ is the harmonic function.

From Theorem 3, we see that the approximation ratio depends on the ratio R_w of the maximum weight to the minimum weight. It is shown in the following theorem that if R_w is unbounded, then the scaling order of the approximation ratio can be as bad as linear with respect to the number of vertices in the simplicial complex.

Theorem 4: Let n be the number of the vertices in a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$, and R_w defined as in (2). If R_w is unbounded, then the approximation ratio of Algorithm 1 for the MCSSub problem of Δ is $\Omega(n)$.

Proof: This theorem is shown by constructing a specific example where the approximation ratio is $\Theta(n)$. Details can be found in [13]. \blacksquare

⁵Notice that the shortest path is defined in terms of the number of edges, not the total weight of all vertices along the path.

⁶The approximation ratio of the greedy algorithm for general weighted MCSC problem is still an open problem.

From Theorem 4, we see that Algorithm 1 is not suitable for the MCSSub problem of a WSC Δ if its weight function has a relatively wide range. As shown next in Sec. III-C, the other approximation algorithm based on the Steiner tree does not have this issue: its approximation ratio does not depend on the range of the weight function.

C. Algorithm Based on Steiner Tree

From a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$, we derive an undirected graph H_Δ with the vertex set \mathcal{S} : for each face $S \in \mathcal{S} \setminus V$ (i.e., the faces that are not the vertices of Δ), we replace it by a vertex v_S in H_Δ and connect v_S to all the vertices of S . The weight $w(v_S)$ assigned to the vertex v_S is the weight $w(S)$ of the face S . Notice that the weight of vertices in H_Δ corresponding to the vertices in Δ (i.e., V) is zero. Fig. 3 shows an example of the derivation of the graph from a 2-simplex. We have the following theorem on the relation between the MCSSub of Δ and the Steiner tree of H_Δ that spans the vertex set V of Δ and the minimum connected dominating set⁷ of H_Δ .

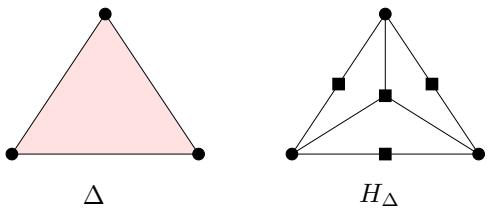


Fig. 3. The derived graph of a 2-simplex (squares in H_Δ represent the faces that are not vertices of Δ).

Theorem 5: Let Δ^* denote the MCSSub of a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$, T^* the Steiner tree of H_Δ that spans the vertex set V of Δ , and D_C^* the minimum connected dominating set of H_Δ . Then we have that

$$w_F(\Delta^*) = w(T^*) = w(D_C^*).$$

Proof: Due to the page limit, details are omitted here, which can be found in [13]. ■

Based on Theorem 5, we propose the following Steiner Tree based Algorithm (STA) for the MCSSub problem.

Algorithm 3: STA for MCSSub:

INPUT: A WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$.

OUTPUT: An approximate MCSSub Δ_C of Δ .

1. Derive the graph H_Δ from Δ .
2. Obtain an approximate Steiner tree T of H_Δ by using the algorithms given in [17, 18].
3. Transform T to a connected spanning subcomplex Δ_C of Δ by mapping each element of T to a face of Δ .

Since approximation only occurs in Step 2, the approximation ratio of STA is equal to that of the algorithm for the

⁷A dominating set of a graph is a subset of vertices such that every vertex of the graph is either in the subset or a neighbor of some vertex in the subset, and a connected dominating set (CDS) is a dominating set where the subgraph induced by the vertices in the dominating set is connected. The CDS problem asks for a CDS with the minimum total weight, and it is shown to be a special case of the MCSC problem [16].

node-weighted Steiner tree problem. The best approximation ratio is known to be $(1.35 + \epsilon) \ln n$ for any constant $\epsilon > 0$, where n is the number of vertices of Δ and is also the number of terminals in the Steiner tree of H_Δ [18]. Here we do not try to find the CDS D_C^* of H_Δ at step 2, because the best known approximation ratio for the CDS problem is $(1.35 + \epsilon) \ln n_{(H_\Delta)}$ [18, 19]. Since $n_{(H_\Delta)} \gg n$, the latter approximation ratio is much worse than the former one.

D. Time Complexity Analysis

Here we compare the time complexity of SCA and STA for the MCSSub problem.

Theorem 6: Given a WSC $\Delta = (V, \mathcal{S}, w)$, let $n = |V|$ denote the number of vertices in Δ , $m = |\mathcal{S} \setminus V|$ the number of non-vertex faces in Δ , and d the dimension of Δ . Then the running time of SCA is $O(nm)$, and the running time of STA is $O(dnm^2 + nm^2 \log m)$.

Proof: Details can be found in [13].

From this theorem, we see that the time complexity of STA is significantly higher than that of SCA. This is mostly because the approximation algorithm for the Steiner tree requires the computation of the shortest paths between all vertex pairs. We point out that while the Steiner tree based algorithm has a higher complexity, it can offer better performance in a WSC with a large weight range. In a simulation example of random simple complexes, we consider a case where each face weight takes only two values w_{min} and w_{max} with equal probability. With $w_{min} = 1$, $w_{max} = 10000$, and 1000 Monte Carlo runs for a 200-vertex random simplicial complex [20], we find that the total weight of the solution returned by the set cover based algorithm can be 1.7 times that of the solution returned by the Steiner tree based algorithm. These two algorithms thus offer a tradeoff between performance and complexity.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section, we present simulation results on the performance of the two approximation algorithms (SCA and STA) for the broadcast problem in an MR-MC network. We consider a dense MR-MC network, where all the nodes are within each other's transmission range, and we aim to minimize the total energy consumption of the broadcast.

There are 12 non-overlapping channels f_i ($1 \leq i \leq 12$), possibly with different communication rates r_i , available for the MR-MC network, and each node is equipped with 4 radios. At the beginning of the broadcast, each node randomly selects 4 of the 12 channels for its 4 radios. As discussed in Sec. I-C, the nodes which share at least one common channel form a clique, and there is a one-to-one correspondence between the cliques and the faces of the derived WSC. The weight of the face is defined as the energy consumption of the broadcast within the corresponding clique, *i.e.*, the sum of the transmission energy and the reception energy. Let S be a face containing $k + 1$ nodes and $\{f_{Sj} : j = 1, 2, \dots, q\}$ the q ($1 \leq q \leq 12$) common channels shared by the $k + 1$ nodes. Assume that if a node in the clique is selected as relay, it will choose the common channel with the maximum

communication rate to transmit. Then the weight $w(S)$ of the face S is given by

$$w(S) = (P_{tx} + kP_{rx}) \frac{L}{\max_{j=1,\dots,q} \{r_{Sj}\}},$$

where P_{tx} and P_{rx} are the transmission power and the reception power, respectively, and L is a constant.

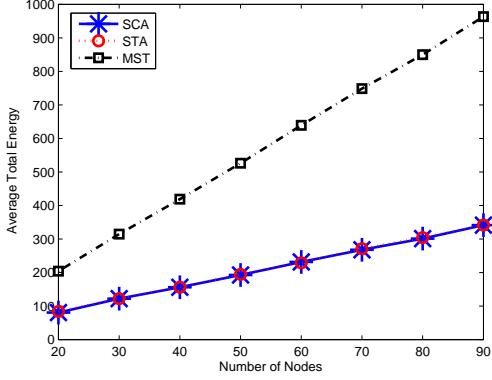


Fig. 4. Average total energy vs. number of nodes. Parameters: $P_{tx}=1$, $P_{rx} = 0.01$, $L = 100$, $r_i = i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 12$.

In Fig. 4, the average total energy of the solutions returned by SCA and STA is compared with that of the MST with respect to the underlying graph of the WSC. The average is taken over 10 random channel assignments. Notice that although two different links on the same channel are treated separately when the MST is derived, the transmission energy corresponding to them is counted only once to exploit the wireless broadcast advantage when the total energy of the MST is computed. We see that the performances of SCA and STA are extremely close, and their performances are significantly better than that of MST.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we study the minimum cost broadcast problem in multi-radio multi-channel ad hoc networks, where the total cost is the sum of the costs associated with the transmissions during the broadcast. We formulate it as the minimum spanning problem in simplicial complexes. We show that it is NP-complete. We thus propose two approximation algorithms for this minimum spanning problem: one is to transform it into the connected set cover problem; the other is to transform it into the node-weighted Steiner tree problem and then apply the corresponding algorithm. Despite their distinct approaches, both approximation algorithms are shown to be order-optimal and offer a tradeoff in terms of performance vs. complexity.

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